

Watch. “Human Rights Watch concludes that there are links at every level with the paramilitaries. We have no evidence that this is so. . . . But. . . .”

March 4, 2000: AOL’s Kimsey and his sidekick, millionaire real-estate investor Joseph Robert, paid a personal visit to the FARC in its Caguán redoubt. They met for three hours with “Supreme Commander” Manuel Marulanda, on potential U.S. investments with the FARC.

March 30, 2000: A FARC communiqué called upon the United States to legalize drugs, and send a Congressional delegation to “their” DMZ to dialogue.

The Last Straw: Fujimori

The Wall Street-City of London crowd were near their objective. There remained one serious thorn in their side: Fujimori’s Peru, whose mere existence was a constant reminder to the world that there was no need to surrender to the international drug trade and their terrorists.

June 26, 2000: Madeleine Albright travelled to Warsaw with Harold Koh, for an international gathering called “Community of Democracies.” On its sidelines, both Albright and Koh met with Alejandro Toledo, the Peruvian economist they were cultivating to overthrow the Fujimori government. George Soros also met Toledo in Warsaw, and gave him \$1 million to finance the plot—as Toledo himself subsequently admitted.

Sept. 25, 2000: Koh and Romero visited Peru, and set up the political kill against Fujimori, who had recently capitulated to pressure and fired his chief intelligence adviser, Vladimiro Montesinos.

Oct. 18, 2000: Romero’s underling Philip Chicola visited Colombia. His December 1998 secret talks with the FARC were, by then, public. Chicola told the press the United States would support international financing for the FARC “when there is a clear agreement as to where the peace process is going.”

Nov. 19, 2000: Peru’s Fujimori resigned.

Nov. 20, 2000: Koh travelled to Colombia with General McCaffrey, who told the press, in one of his last public statements as a government official, “I haven’t the slightest hesitation in affirming that the main cocaine-producing organization in the world is the FARC.” But Koh threatened explicitly that unless the “extremely severe” human rights crisis in Colombia was addressed, promised U.S. funding for the Colombian government would be cut off.

March 8, 2001: Romero said, “We do not discard the possibility of some [U.S. government] participation in the peace process inside Colombia in the future.”

Where did Peter Romero go, after leaving the State Department in mid-2001? He became a partner at none other than Violy, Byorum & Partners, the Wall Street firm underwriting the campaign for a full-scale international financial deal with the FARC narco-terrorist cartel. These being the makers of Washington’s Colombia policy, is it any wonder that things have turned out as they have?

Voters Have Rejected Surrender by Pastrana

This statement was released March 14 by Maximiliano Londoño Penilla, President of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Colombia, and candidate from Bogotá for Colombia’s House of Representatives in the March 10 election, on the Fuerza Colombia slate. The Presidential election is scheduled for May 26.

In the recent elections for the Colombian Congress, there was a massive rejection of the Pastrana policy, of having surrendered the country to the narco-terrorists, and liquidated what little remained of industrial plant and employment in the country.

Given the President’s inability to offer competent solutions, all the institutions, and especially the political parties, were hard-hit. The ruling Conservative Party was even left without a Presidential candidate, and is now desperately trying to figure out how to survive politically. Several candidates associated with Presidential contender Alvaro Uribe won their elections because an important section of the voting population identifies them as enemies of narco-negotiations.

Unfortunately, Alvaro Uribe, just like (Presidential rivals) Horacio Serpa and Noemí Sanín, is not proposing anything



Presidential candidate Harold Bedoya Pizarro (left) with Maximiliano Londoño. In a national television debate on March 20, Bedoya said he would renegotiate Colombia’s debt and seek low-interest, long-term reconstruction credits. He said that the FARC were narco-terrorists six years ago; in the debate, he called for more assistance to Colombia against them, but rejected foreign troops.

that can resolve the real crisis facing the country. Only Gen. Harold Bedoya Pizarro, Presidential candidate of the Fuerza Colombia Movement—which I had the honor to represent in the recent elections, as a congressional aspirant for Bogotá—represents a genuine alternative under the current circumstances in Colombia.

The population's hatred of the current sell-out institutions opens up an enormous potential for change, but this challenge carries with it enormous danger as well. As with what is occurring in Argentina or Venezuela, where the international financial crisis, and its collateral effects in Ibero-America, are sweeping away the old institutions, the dilemma is: What will replace them? Will we remain entangled in a debate over the abstract content of so-called "political reform," without simultaneously addressing the urgent question of economic reconstruction? Will we sink, like Venezuela with Chávez's infamous Constituent Assembly, into another juridical and constitutional limbo promoted by Jacobin anarchists, who are demanding a new Constitution, supposedly as part of "serious negotiations" with the narco-terrorists?

All the world's nations find themselves affected by an existential global crisis which is occurring as a consequence of the final phase of bankruptcy of the International Monetary Fund-based international financial and monetary system. U.S. economist and Presidential pre-candidate for the 2004 elections, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., is the only statesman who has correctly forecast this strategic crisis, and has proposed solutions necessary to reestablishing the general welfare of the people, as the basis for lasting world peace. The George W. Bush administration is a disaster, and this is aggravating the crisis. Europe's leaders are also failing to take competent action, and are intimidated.

Facing this most difficult crossroads in our existence as a nation, General Bedoya has responded to the challenge:

- Bedoya was one of the first to recognize and denounce the FARC, in 1996, as the "Third Cartel" of cocaine.
- Bedoya has denounced the alliance of Wall Street with the narco-terrorists, captured in the infamous photograph of the "Grasso Abrazo," where the New York Stock Market chairman Richard Grasso travelled to the demilitarized zone to embrace the FARC's so-called "Commander Raúl Reyes," and to coordinate "mutual investments."
- Bedoya has denounced the IMF for wanting to include drug crops as part of the Gross National Product, and for imposing austerity policies that are destroying Colombia and the whole world.
- Bedoya proposes great infrastructure, agricultural and industrial development projects to reactivate our economy, and recognizes the need to reorganize the international financial system, as LaRouche has proposed.

Under these current circumstances, the best guarantee for achieving the successful survival of Colombia as a sovereign nation, is to elect Gen. Harold Bedoya as our next President.

Is Bush's Crusade For Or Against Terrorism?

by Luis Vásquez Medina

The visit that George Bush paid to Peru in late March, the first that a U.S. President has made to this South American country, has left more than one Peruvian cold. Bush's visit not only demonstrated that under his administration, the United States has absolutely nothing to offer Ibero-America, but with his foolish statements, he has left Peruvian national security more precarious than it was before his unfortunate pilgrimage there.

Bush had just come from attending a UN meeting in Monterrey, Mexico, on "financing development," and it too was a great fiasco. He then proceeded to South America, to meet with the Presidents from the Andean region—Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru—at a very difficult moment for the entire continent: with Argentina caught in a spiral of social chaos, resulting from the austerity conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund; with Venezuela on the verge of civil war, due to the IMF Jacobinism of President Hugo Chávez; with Colombia bloodied in the midst of battling a deadly narco-terrorist insurgency. Perhaps Bush and his advisers thought that Peru would be a safe and secure place for his Presidential summit. But in this, too, he was mistaken.

Shining Path Welcomes Bush

On March 20, barely 48 hours before the U.S. President arrived, a car-bomb exploded across the street from the U.S. Embassy in Lima, practically under the beds of the hundreds of FBI, ATF, and Secret Service agents who had come to provide security for Bush, and whose hotel was not more than 300 yards from the explosion. The attack cost the lives of nine people, left 30 wounded, and put an end to the idea that terrorism in Peru was a thing of the past. Today, the terrorism that was defeated by the government of Alberto Fujimori—who was overthrown in late 2000 by the U.S. State Department—has reappeared with a vengeance.

Although authorship of the terrorist attack has not yet been claimed by any group, in the view of experts, everything points to Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path). This would be a new version of Sendero, modernized and with more advanced training, which would explain the sophisticated bomb with which Bush was welcomed. Shining Path's "enhancements" could well have been acquired through the narco-terrorist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), which is itself growing as a result of the financing and logistical